THE

SPANIARDS

Cruelty and Treachery to the

ENGLISH

In the time of

PEACE and WAR,

DISCOVERED,

Being the Council of a Person of Honour to King JAMES, then upon Treaty of Peace with them, for to insist upon a Free Trade in the *West-Indies*.

With some Expedients for the subjecting of the SPANIARD in AMERICA, to the Obedience of *ENGLAND*.

Now tendred to the Consideration of His Highness The Lord Protector, and his Council.

LONDON.

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To His Highneſs, OLIVER Lord Protector of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

SIR,

THe following Diſcourſe, was the advice of a perſon of Honour to King James; but now its as properly Yours, as it was then His, and his Councils: For as much as Providence hath placed you in the ſame Throne of Majeſty: And that which invited him to the work was not unlike to the Poſture of Your preſent Affairs with Spain, upon which accompt I judge it worthy your conſideration; if ſo much time could be borrowed from your imergent occaſions. The implacablenes of the Enemy you have now to deal with, is ſufficientlly detected, in the following Diſcourſe, which favours not a little of a ſound judgment, and a Noble Spirit. The ſubject matter of the whole Diſcourſe, is your Intereſt or non-intereſt in the West-Indies, and the treachery and Faith-breaking of the Spaniard with all Nations, as wel in time of Peace as War; and upon what accompt you may as wel claim a Title to that new World or at leaſt part of it, as the Spaniard: his plea of Diſcovery & Donation, is too ſlender a Title, and wil adminiſter but ſmall ſupport, when the judicious give judge-

ment of his Claim. Neither is that of Lex Mercatoria, of any more force then the former, beyond the bounds of his present Possession. It were an Argument much of the like import, for a Stranger to say he had Plantations in England, and therefore all English Lands were his, as for the Spaniard to say he had Plantations, Mines, and Men in America, and therefore no Nation ought to Plant there, or trade in those Parts. This the world hath found, that none durst have ventured into those Seas, without the hazard of of a Massacree, or some exquisite and never-heard-of-torments. Sir, the truth is, you can never expect fairer Quarters from those men, then your Predecessors have found; for the Serpent will never leave waging her tail, so long as her head is fed with that Indian Mineral, which hath caused them not only to carry a Serial bredth, but an insolent and killing aspect towards all the Professors of that we call the Protestant Religion: Now Sir, If the Indies be the cause of their greatness and insolency; their Inquisition, Cruelty and Treachery; the Law of God and Nature, calls for your help, to divert that Stream which communicates such plenty of Treasure for the supportment and carrying on of those Diabolicall Designs and Practises. The bottom of your intention herein, I trust, neither desire of Riches, nor private Revenge, nor yet the forcing of your Faith upon men of other Perswasions; Religion planted by the Sword is that of the Whore (who hath made her self drunk with Blood) and not of Christ nor his Disciples. The Lord direct your heart to do herein what may bring most glory to him, and future security and freedom to the Nations, which is the Prayer of

Your Highness most humble and

Devoted Servant

D. K.

A DISCOVRSE TENDRED TO HIS MAJESTIE

King of Great Brittaine, &c. touching some *Spaniſh practiſes to ſerve their own ends.*

THE motive of this Diſcourſe, moſt renouned Soveraign, which at this time I intend to handle, for that it hath relation to two ends or periods, to wit, peace and warre, the one much to be preferred before the other, as well by divine, as human Arguments; yet for that the time agreeing with the neceſſity, we are in regard of the fear of the Spaniſh greatneſſe hereafter, which undoubtly he will attain unto by the innumerable maſſes of his Indian treaſures, which are the nerves and ſinewes of all martiall intendments, by which fair opportunities offered unto the greatneſſe of his deſire, for the enlargement of his ſtate, glory and renown, and that there may be no object that may impediment the let thereof, but onely a determination in himſelfe not to offend his neighbours, I ſhall hardly beleeve that he will ſo much differ from his Progenitors, I mean *Ferdinand*, *Charles* and *Phillip*, who raiſed not the fame of the Spaniſh Monarchie, by juſt, noble and laudible warres, but by cruel, bloudy and treacherous invaſions, eſpecially againſt Princes of their owne blood; who under pretence of re-

lieving or giving them aide against the oppreſſion of others, have made theſe paſſages of unmoveable aſſurance, for the obtaining of the lands, Crownes and lives of their neereſt Allies, which giveth mee no cauſe of hope of his good dealing towards your Highneſſe, and the States, who are neither allied unto him by bloud, as theſe former Princes were, nor tyed unto him by the offices of Confederacie, whereby for former good turnes received, hee might let you live in peace: but contrarily, wee being onely the ſtop of the Spaniſh fury of this part of the world; and a Nation who have not onely given him infinite diſgraces, as well by open battell, as ſundry invaſions and incurſions, made upon his frontier Towns and Territories, to the irrecoverable diſhonour of the Spaniſh people, and unmasking his former forces to all men; which indeed are but a meere ſhew, and frighting them onely; knowing their Greatneſs depends with filling the world with an imagination of their Mightineſs. For the Spaniard may well be compared to a drumme, or emptie veſſel, that being beaten upon, makes a great and terrible noiſe; but come nearer them, breake them and looke into them, and there is nothing within can hurt you. Or rather like the Aſſe, that wrapt himſelf in the Lyons skinne, and marched a farre off, to ſtrike terrour into the hearts of the beaſts; but when the Fox drew near, hee not onely perceived his long eares, but likewiſe diſcovered him and made him a jeſt to all the beaſts of the Forreſt. So that I inferre (moſt gracious Soveraigne) that unleſſe hee now prevaile with you, and by that meanes gaine a peace to make himſelf more ſtrong for a fitter time

time to hunt you and your neighbours; his forces at this time, In respect of you and your Confederates, are so weake and resistable, as it may well appeare unto your Highnes, that his Monarchie is rather maintained by Opinion then Might; as it hath ever stood since the losse of the low Countries (if it had been with judgement exquisitely looked into) rather by giving out greater rumours of power, and by secrecie, then by the greatnes of their owne forces. So as to make this Shadow a Substance, whereby not onely his Indies should be sure, but all the world tremble at his greatnes. What oath is it that hee would keepe? What condition that hee would not breake? Or, what opportunitie that he would let slip for the accomplishment thereof, if thereby he might assure himself of the Ile? And therefore, though I commend peace before warre; yet if the Countrey cannot obtain a good peace without a warre, I think it consequently follows, that it is necessarie for you to make a warre with your enemie, whilest you have the advantage in your hands, whereby you may lay a foundation of a sure peace for your Self, Posteritie and State for after ages; rather then to dream of a peace which shall no longer hold, then hee is able by breaking to revenge. For doubtles in the preservation of Kingdomes, it is no injurie to do that to your enemie, which he would do unto you, if hee could. And therefore those Princes, States or people whosoever, that shall build so firmly upon the condition of peace to be kept by the enemie, the breach whereof may turn to his or their great danger or destruction; that Prince, State or people, in my opinion have either lit-

tle judgement of themſelves, or are ill adviſed of the Councel: Securitie of their owne eſtates, or too much fidelity to others, have not onely been the deſtruction of many families, but likewiſe of great and potent Kingdoms, Provinces and Towns. And therefore to this day, there could never be found ſo great ſafetie to private men or publique States, as miſtruſt; as appeareth by *Demoſthenes* in his ſecond to the Athenians a-"gainſt *Phillip* of *Macedon*. There are (quoth he) de-"viſed many ſtrengths and defences for the maintenance "of Cities and Towns, as Trenches, Walls, Ram-"parts, Dikes, Bulwarkes, and ſuch like, the which "are made by mens hands, with great coſt and charge: "but nature (ſaith he) hath given to all wiſe men a "common defence and ſafegard; the which as it "is profitable to all men particularly, ſo it is a moſt "wholeſome and ſure hold and fortreſſe, to all "Countries and Cities, againſt all manner of tyran-"nie, and what forces to miſtruſt, that which if it "be well and ſurely kept, it will preſerve and keep "you all. And therefore to prevent danger in a convenient ſeaſon, and to provide in time againſt the worſt, is a thing moſt wholeſome, neceſſarie, and worthy of greateſt commendations. For as foreſight makes men warie, ſo confident ſuſpition helpeth judgement, and bringeth to light many hidden practiſes: and thoſe that do not feare the complots of their enemies, nor regard of forces preparitions againſt them, are doubtleſs neer ſome diſaſtrous fortune, or extreame ruin of their eſtates and fortunes.

How prejudicial their treaties of peace have ever been

been to ſuch Princes or States with whom they have contended, is moſt evident, as well to us, as other Nations, as appeares by their *Armado* in 88, who came with fire and ſword to cut the throats of the people of this land: (had not God prevented their treacherous reſolutions.) At the ſelf ſame time they had entertained us with a main ſhew of a deſire of peace, and our Commiſſioners being with them for the ſame purpoſe. As alſo when *Ferdinand* of *Aragon* the laſt, and *Phillip* Archduke of *Auſtria* were in treaty of marraige of Madam *Stawdij* of *France*, with *Charls* the fifth, and after was concluded, ſworn and confirmed at *Blois*, the King of *France* being *Lewis* the twelfth; his Lieftenants miſtruſting nothing in reſpect of the premiſes, the *Spaniards* ſet upon them, defeating two *French* Armies, the one at *Calabria*, under the conduct of the Lord *D'Aubigney*; the other at *Cernigola*, led by the Duke of *Nemuers*; by which treacherous overthrow of theſe two noble Captaines, by *don Conſolis de Cordua*, called the great Captain Commander of the *Spaniards* in theſe parts: they wreſted from the French, moſt of the peeces in *Italy*, which they keep until this day. And therefore howſoever other men be opinionated of the Spaniſh faith and fidelity with your Majeſty and State, yet for my part, I will thinke of them, and their promiſes, as a Noble man of *Athens* thought of "a certaine Oratour. Your words (quoth he) my "friends are like the Cypreſſe, which although great "and high, bear no fruit. And truely, as they are *Spaniards* I cannot well blame them, for they well know, that the Crown of *Spaine* is at ſtrake, and all

the Indies, and his other Signiories, and therefore will not faile to put in practiſe all tricks that may win the game, though it be by foul play. For if he have not peace with *England* at this time, it is not unknown unto him that the foundation of his Monarchy will be ſhaken in peeces. And we cannot but ſee this, and yet will take no advantage thereof, whereby we may ſecure our ſelves both for preſent and future times; we may be compared to the *Athenians*, of whom I have ſpoken before, who by *Titus Livius* report were men, *who knew what to doe, but would not doe it*: which is a fault ſo ominous to all ſtates, that it not onely preſenteth it ſelf againſt, but likewiſe followeth diſaſters and ruine to the Commonwealth that refuſeth. For opportunitie doth not attend upon Captains and Councellours pleaſures, but ſheweth it ſelf on a ſuddaine; and if not imbraced, paſſeth away without returning; And therefore the advantages that one State, that are enemies hath of another, happen ſo ſeldome to the Globes, as *Saturn* finiſheth his courſe but in 30 years. But our enemy is free, and I ſpeake it to honour, from this baſe and earthly reſolution! for it is reported of them, by this ſpecial vertue, they have rayſed their ſtate to ſo high a pitch; which is, that no people can readier finde the occaſion, or ſooner take, or reſolve it, when it is offered. And doubtleſs, to ſay the truth, I am much more feareful of the *Spaniſh* proceedings, for that he goeth by precedent: which is an excellent kind of diſcipline, as well in Martial as civil actions, eſpecially when the action is grounded upon a ſure foundation. And as all Kings

and

and Captaines which desire to attain to great things, doe imitate some one Prince, or General that hath preceded them: so doubtless have the Kings of *Spaine* for these many years, imitated in all their actions (as neer as the time and States with whom they have contended would give them leave) that noble, valiant and politick Captain *Phillip* of *Macedon*, who indeed laid the foundation of his sons Monarchy, and this was his Maxime, That *where Force could not prevail, he alwaies used bribes and mony to corrupt the principal of the inhabitants*: Insomuch that at a certain time, at the assault of a Citie, which to a Captain of his seemed impregnable, and therefore thought to "divert his purpose in the besieging thereof. Thou "art a fooll (quoth he) for I will have this great "Citie, notwithstanding the walls and ramparts, if "the Gates be so big that an Ass laden with gold can "but enter. And questionless, if your Majestie would but search into the *Spaniards* proceedings, since he had the Indies, you should acquaint your self with many such presidents of their part, to be a warning to you to look at this time advisedly to your own safety, lest you fall into the like misfortunes. And although I could alledge many which (for brevities sake) I omit, yet I will recite one (lest it should be thought I knew none) which is, *viz.* "When *Ferdinand* of *Aragon* saw, by the sword he "could not get the country of *Rowsilton* and *Perpig-* "*nan*, out of the hands of *Charles* the French King, "which as they say had been ingaged to *Lewis* the 11, "he fell to practise with them of Religion; wherefore "he corrupted with a great summe of mony one

Oliver

"*Olivier Maillander*, as some say, *John de Madron* a "Franciscan Frier, Confessor to the Lady *Brawnen* "the Kings sister, who under the root of Religion, "cloaking his hypocrysie and coveteousnes, per-"swaded this simple Lady, that unles restitution "was made of those Territories to the King of *Spaine*, "his government could not prosper, nor please God, "she being moved in conscience with this Friers "perswasions, brake this matter to *Lewis* of *Amboise* "Bishop of *S. Albie*, the Kings Schoolemaster, who "together with her, so terrified the Kings conscience, "that hee not onely made restitution of the said Ter-"ritories, by the said Bishop, but likewise freely re-"leased to the King of *Spaine*, the said *Ferdinand*, all "the mony that *Lewis* his father had paid for them: "Marry with condition, that the said King and his "Successors should ever love and honour the King of "*France*, that he should make no warres against it, "nor aide with mony, victuals nor counsel, any ene-"mies thereof, nor permit them to have passage "through their Dominions. And thus were the "countries restored to the Frenchmens griefe. But the French King mis-reckoned himself in the *Spa-nish* fidelity, for having occasion to warre in *Italy* shortly after, he had no sooner past the Mountaines, but the King of *Spaine* forgat all his kindnes, and be-gan to practise a league with his enemies. So as I in-ferre (mighty Prince) that either by shew of Religi-on, or subtle and sophistical Arguments; or in deire you have to trust some about you, on whose shoul-ders ever (in regard of your opinion of their wis-doms and fidelities) you cast your self; and your

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care of your eſtate, in all, or either of theſe, you are like, without the more grace of God, to receive diſadvantage in this your peace-making (and yet perhaps no fault in them.) For it ſeemes to me wonderful, that the truth of things beings one; yet may falſhood be ſo apparelled with the habits of likelihood and truth, as (changing countenance) it is often retained in ſtead thereof. And for as much as upon this Treatie now in hand, not onely dependeth your own happineſs, the happineſs of your noble Iſſue, States, Kingdoms, Subjects, or whatſoever elſe is deer unto you; but likewiſe the happineſs or unhappineſs of all the Princes of Europe. So (moſt gracious Lord) in reſpect of theſe great and mighty dependances, as well in regard of your own particular, as general good of the Chriſtian Common-wealth, which ſo long hath groaned under the feare of the *Spaniſh* greatneſs, digeſt and diſtinguiſh every particular; and in a point, in your own perſon, without truſting of any man with a matter of great importance: which although it will be very intricate by the diverſitie of ſo many things as will offer themſelves to be conſidered, yet (renoumed Soveraigne) it will be very profitable to your Highneſs, and moſt acceptable and pleaſing to the people, when they ſhall heare and ſee the great care the King hath of "them and their ſafety: For as *Commines* ſaith, hee "thinketh it the greateſt plague that God can lay up-"on a Realme to give them ſuch a Prince as ſhall in "great things give his Authority unto others, which moſt eſpecially in ſuch a caſe as this hee ought to reſerve unto himſelf. Although I confeſſe Princes

ought to have Miniſters in all things, eſpecially in great matters, but not to conclude any thing without the Princes aſſent; nor with him neither, but by the relation of many circumſtances; in regard of that affinity which truth and falſehood have in many matters of great moment. And yet I proteſt out of my own opinion. I am no way jealours of any of the Councel; for as for them I hold them to be all moſt noble and worthy perſonages, and fit to manage great Kingdoms, as part of the Indies, and other Seignories: which are as fit for you to take, as the King of *Spaine* to keep; which by your juſt command and valour of the *Engliſh* and *Scottiſh* Nations ſhall be gained unto you and your poſterity; without which, whatſoever your Self thinketh, or other men ſay, neither you, nor your poſterity can ever be ſafe, upon probable and reaſonable grounds, if the *Spaniards* intend to diſquiet you, as I will now my ſelf prove; and as theſe following projects made by the *Caſtilian* themſelves, may appear, by the neceſſity they are in to be "Maſters of the Ile, *viz.* That a mighty King, deter-"mining to preſerve his own, hath no better means "then by conquering that of another mans; alwaies "holding this as a Maxime, That whoſoever preſer-"veth getting nothing, neither by keeping his own, "can ſubdue the will of perverſe men, that they may "not be able to make him a diſturbance. Theſe rea-"ſons ought more to prevaile with your Majeſtie "(quoth he) then with any other Prince, ſince you "hold your great State much diſperſed, and the grea-"teſt part of your power conſiſts in things moveable "and uncertaine, which are the Indian Fleet; which

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"It is my determination in this preſent Diſcourſe (ſaid "he) to ſhew, as your renoumed Seigniorie comman-"deth me, by way of Real foundation, that it is much "more expedient for that purpoſe of your Catholike "Majeſtie to move your war againſt *England* then the "*Netherlands*, declaring thus much notwithſtanding "real foundation in this point, I mean not common "principles of nature, or of ſcience, neither of Ma-"thematical demonſtrations of this preſent ſubject, "is not capable, but rather reaſons probably groun-"ded upon truth. There are many, who but obſer-"ving the firſt view of your Catholicke Majeſties in-"tereſt to *Flanders* and *England* affirm, that though this "Iſland by juſt pretention pertaineth to your Majeſtie, "yet you are ſo much the more bound to recover "thoſe countries of the *Netherlands* rather then con-"quer *England*; by how much by all policie, the preſer-"vation of things already poſſeſſed, muſt go before "things never injoyed. But though this be a great po-"ſition in publicke affaires, yet we intreating of mat-"ters of State (I) will no judg it of that weight "as that it may weigh down the ballance; which gal-"ling the one ſide more then the other, might im-"paire the whole ſumme and ſafetie of things. Wee "muſt conſidere what ought; but further how it is poſ-"ſible, more profitable, more eaſie, more expedient "to be done. For oftentimes Princes are ſo pricked to "warre by the ſtimulation of honour, or of their de-"ſire to ſome enterpriſe, as that the bridle of many "other circumſtances, which would requiſitely be "conſidered, cannot draw them back. For an exam-"ple of this, wee may ſet before our eyes the *Venetian*

Common-

"Common-wealth, who thinking of nothing elſe "but their duty to be revenged on the Duke of *Mil-* "*lain*; perferred immoderate ambition before all "other reſpects; and ſo, too late, remembred, that the "office of prudence, is to moderate paſſions, and ſpleen "in important reſolutions: eſpecially when they draw "after them a taile or traine of great inconveniences. "The conſideration thereof; that we are more bound "to preſerve the things we poſſeſs, then conquer "new is not ſufficient to conclude that your Majeſty "ought to take in hand the enterpriſe of *Flanders* rather "then *England*; neither in that ſo importunate affiaires "ſhould we ſeek occaſion ſo light, But to the end it "may appear evidently, that in every reſpect your Ma- "jeſtie is bound to the enterpriſe of *England*, I will "before any thing eſtabliſh a foundation to that "whole edifice of my opinion, *viz.* That in ſubduing "of *England*, you overcome at the ſame time the *Ne-* "*therlands* alſo; but having overcome the *Netherlands*, "*England* is not preſently ſubdued; neither doth per- "adventure the hope increaſe that you ſhall after con- "quer it. But I affirme moreover, that to conquer *Eng-* "*land* is not an action more difficult, or leſſe certaine, "then if it were the *Netherlands*: For if *England* do "conſequently draw after it the *Netherlands*; and if it "be more eaſie and more ſecure, who doubteth, but "he that ſhould pervert this courſe would be a right "deſtroyer of Opportunity; and ſo become the forger "of his own diſgrace. But I will prove with prevai- "lent Reaſons, that one and the other member of my "foundation, which is, that the victorie of *England*, is "more profitable then that of the *Netherlands*, & more

" easie to obtain. As for the proof of my first foun-
" dation, I betake my self to these principal heads.
" The first is : If the *Netherlands* had not maintained
" war so many years, but by the aide and succour of
" *England*; that which hath still supplyed fewel to the
" flames and fire of the rebellion : For if *England*
" would but faile them, it is cleer, they could not stand
" out; no more then a living body can be preserved
" without nourishment and it is more securely extin-
" guisht by taking away the maintenance and nourish-
" ment thereof, then by striving to quench it by his
" contrary : For having no nourishment at all, the vio-
" lent heate is used against it self, and so by it self con-
" sumed : but we determining to overcome it by the
" contrary, it may fall out, that insteed of extinguish-
" ing it, the force of it may be much increased, if the
" contrary be subdued by the same: And therefore the
" *Flore. times* then, and not before, quenched the fire of
" the *Pison* rebellion, when they took away the fewel
" and nourishment from it, which came from stran-
" gers, by cutting off Princes their Collegates, and
" the gaining their Citie in one action; which other-
" wise all their own force, and their Confederates
" would not have been sufficient to obtain. The other
" is; for if *England* with her succours which shee send-
" eth, not onely maintaineth the *Netherlands* secure,
" with the bare hope of her shadow : for they count
" themselves in banishment, as it were, while they see
" before their eyes the *Spanish* forces; and so would still
" doe, if they did not know the *English* will alwaies
" be ready to buckle with any one, that with a mighty
" Fleet should pass by these parts. In this respect the

Athe-

" *Athenians* thought themſelves ſure from *Phillips*
" force, while the Town of *Olinton* ſtood out; and ſo
" on the contrary, when the *Olintons* were overcome,
" then ſaw they no impediments that could keep the
" enemy from them. Even ſo, if *England* ſhould fall
" into the hands of your Majeſtie, the whole founda-
" tion of the Rebels obſtinacy were ſhaken, the for-
" treſs and back being removed, by favour of which
" they have dayly nouriſhed the ſpirits of pride and in-
" ſolencie: ſo as the ſoul and Spirit yeeldeth, *England*,
" being taken away; we may perceive that the conqueſt
" of the *Netherlands* is eaſily brought forth by the vic-
" torie, as her lawful daughter; and that the end fol-
" loweth not as the daughter, or as the other being her
" mother, but even as inſeparably, as the ſhadow
" the body, or nouriſhment the life. As alſo this rea-
" ſon which I will now recite, is infallibly grounded
" upon the direct rule of Art Millitarie: which is, that
" you ought never to imploy your ſelf in the aſſault
" of any place, if there remaine ſtill at your backe a
" mighty means of ſome diſturbance: Wherefore it
" is no ſound deliberation to faſten firſt on the enter-
" priſe of the *Netherlands*; when you leave one ill-
" affected on your back, which peradventure may ſud-
" denly aſſail and break through in the midſt of the Ca-
" tholike Army, in the heart of the wars with the
" *Netherlands*. *Charles* the 5th, his attempt in *Province*
" had unhappy ſucceſs, for no other cauſe but that he
" contemned the adviſe of the Marquis *Maſto*: which
" was, that firſt, before any thing, he ſhould expugne
" the fortreſſe. But that reſolution being not taken by
" *Charles*, was no leſs pernicious to the Imperialiſts

then

'then to the Author of that Councel, *Antonio de*
'*Leva*. Another reaſon is, attempting the warre up-
'on the *Netherlands*, you come to buckle with brave
'experienced Souldiers, and men brought up in
'warre; as on the contrary, the *Engliſh* want Art
'and Diſcipline Milliarie. I may give the ſame
'compariſon, that may be made between Idleneſs
'and Experience; armed and unarmed; and how
'advantagious it is to fight with unskilful Souldiers:
'Amongſt many other; the example of *Meltiades*,
'in the field of *Manathon*, ſheweth evidently;
'who with leſs then ten thouſand brave Souldiers,
'put to flight the force of unhappy *Xerxes*, who
'had more then ſix hundred thouſand with him. An
'other is, that the *Netherlands* muſt be conquered by
'handfuls, and have full, or whole Armes imploy-
'ed in beleagering this or that Fort; otherwiſe per-
'adventure of no great importance; but as it may
'be a ſtop to his courſe of victory, that goeth about
'to ſeiz upon the Country. Whereas contrarily *Eng-*
'*land* hath no ſtrong Towres or Fortreſſes, as well
'within as without: there is no doubt of that en-
'terpriſe, and is as much more eaſie then this, as it is
'a leſs matter to overcome them that doe not
'reſiſt, then thoſe that doe fight upon warlike
'advantages. There is no better example to bee pro-
'duced to your Highneſs, then of the ſelf ſame
'Countrie of the *Netherlands*; in which, notwith-
'ſtanding that your Majeſtie hath placed ſuch
'ſtrong Garriſons, yet in every ſtep ſuch prevailent
'accidents doe occur, that oftentimes the Aſſay-
'lants are overcome, by the often oppoſitions that

theſe

these Fortresses use towards them : Even as on the contrary, the Kingdom of *Portugall*, there being no convenient Fortresses to give impediment to the forces of the Souldiers, were suffered to enter into the very heart of the land; they being not able to make any manner of defences to defend the same. Another reason is, for that the Fortresses are as prejudicial to the Assaylants, after they have obtained them, as they were before, by reason the Conquerour is forced to distribute his Army into many members, by which they are greatly weakned. So that, by this that hath been spoken, it may appear, that it is much more convenient; nay, as it seemeth, much more easie for your Highness to push at *England* then the *Netherlands*; and therefore I will discourse of that Enterprise not in comparison of the other, as heretofore I have done, but in respect of it self; manifesting certaine principles, which do better declare and make manifest the opportunity & facility thereof. In my opinion therefore it is a thing not to be doubted, if medicine is then truely so called wholesome, when it hath reference, not one to the offended part or member, but further to cut off the root of the evil. And therefore if your Majesty shall enter into the conquest of the *Netherlands*; you but peradventure cure the wounds of that rebellion, but you shall not evacuate the causes of the beginnings of these ill humors, which have dayly sent nourishment to the disease: considering *England* is the place which hath given sustenance to the rebellious States. And though these Provinces were yours for this present, disposition, yet what can that be, in a body subject to

 conti-

" continual ſuggeſtion of matter, which in it own na-
" ture preſenteth in the ſtomack ſome portion of offen-
" ſive humour: Your Majeſtie muſt therefore neceſſari-
" ly aſſault *England*; to the end you may afterwards ei-
" ther ſecurely digeſt, or evacuate theſe concourſes.
" But to diſcourſe more at large of the facility of the
" enterpriſe, I deny not truely but that *England* is a
" very mighty Kingdom; and the greateſt Iſland that
" ever wee find any mention made of by the Anci-
" ents, ſeeing it containeth *Scotland* within the ſame,
" running 2000 miles in a circuit, although our mo-
" dern Writers make a computation of 200 leſs. By
" Nature it hath been favoured with a ſecurity of a
" wall, or with a rampart: but yet notwithſtanding
" it is moſt true, that the reputation that that Iſland
" holdeth in warlike actions, is rather grounded on
" that it was in time paſt, then that which it hath at
" this preſent: and therefore as it often happeneth,
" the mind grown great, with the bundles of ima-
" ginations wherewith it is maintained, though the
" foundation whereon it dependeth be changed, and
" diminiſhed: Yet for all that, is the eſtimation of
" *England* great in our minds, becauſe wee all behold
" it with the ſelf ſame eye of conſideration, as wee
" are wont to do at all other times; when as in an-
" cient, for ſucceſſion of more then 300 years, it
" poſſeſſed *Normandie*, *Britaine*, *Guienne* and *Gaſcoigne*,
" and made *Scotland* Tributary, and for a long time
" enjoyed the moſt part of the Kingdom of *France*,
" upon which *Henry* the 6, was publiquely crowned
" at *Paris*. But thoſe that have diligently obſerved
" her now when ſhee is deprived of ſo great forces

and

" and aide, will judge that ſhe is greater through
" the reputation of her ancient fame, then for the
" quality of her preſent power and force: and that
" ſhee is now no more *England*, ſo grievous and ter-
" rible to the greateſt Princes of *Europe*; and ſince
" that with ſo unhappy a reſolution ſhee fell into ob-
" ſcurity, ſhee hath been driven of neceſſity to ſub-
" mit her ſelf to thoſe fearful things, which altera-
" tion of Religion and Faith draw after them. A moſt
" mighty and prevailent meanes to the ruine and de-
" clination of States: For if Religion be the onely
" Baſe of all the peoples obedience and loyalty, who
" doubteth, but that being removed, all rule of life
" goeth to the ground; and together all laws, both
" Divine and Humane have diſpenſation. In which
" parties, or rather habits, of this moſt pernicious
" beaſt, are moſt miſerable, how much the mutations
" have been ſudden and violent; as above all other,
" theſe of *England* have been, which from the height
" of Religion threw it ſelf head-long into the depth
" of Infidelity; from whence riſing again into the
" Catholick light from whence it came; and a freſh
" to fall ruinouſly into the darkneſs of hereſie:
" which is ſo prejudicial unto States, as there is no
" greater peſtilencie; or that more weakens the ſolli-
" dity of their forces. *England* therefore in theſe out-
" ragious ſtorms muſt needs have ſuffered ſhip-
" wrack, of which we may plainly ſee the effects,
" if wee do but obſerve ſhee hath loſt the foundati-
" on, whereupon no leſs her reputation, then ſecu-
" rity was grounded: that is, ſhee hath loſt the power
" and authority which ſometimes ſhee had in ſea-

" affaires ; for in times paſt this Iland maintained a
" great number of Shippes , and kept a continual
" Fleet of Arms , whereupon it came to paſs ; that
" minding to try the ſtrength of her own forces , the
" preparation was admirable ; amongſt others wee
" may ſee that when *Henry* the ſixth of *England* ,
" went againſt *Charles* the ſixth of *France* , with neer
" eight hundred great Ships , which made a bridge
" over the Ocean : but the quantity of that Iland is
" ſo diverſe , and changed , that ſince the days of
" *Henry* ſeventh and eighth , it hath not been able to
" maintain one hundred ordinary Ships ; which it was
" wont to wey , and have in readineſs for the ſecu-
" rity of the State : and further , this Iland hath been
" put to ſuch pinches , that they have not onely been
" conſtrained to diminiſh , but to ſell out-right a great
" part of their Shipping , which both was , and is ,
" their onely ſecuritie from forraigne danger : ſo
" much more urgent in Princes is fear of preſent po-
" verty , then the reſpect of their future ſafety. So that
" now , comming to reſolve on the point of facility ,
" that your Majeſty ſhall now finde in that Enter-
" priſe againſt this Iland , I will offer to your Highneſs
" two principal heads ; the one of the Defendant ,
" the other of the Aſſaylant , whereby I will ſhew , that
" the aſſayled is as unable to defend , as the Defend-
" ant is to aſſayl. As for the Defendant (which is
" the Kingdom of *England*) it may certainly be aver-
" red , that it cannot ſtand out in defenſive warre
" againſt the forces of your Majeſtie , if you will
" but invade it with the proviſions , which is eaſie
" for you the compaſs , and ſuch as the Enter-

priſe

"prise, and importance of the action requireth, the "which I will cleerly shew for divers respect. The "first is; because, as I have said, the Ile of *England* is "poor; and therefore is her debility such, as if she "should go about to manage a defensive war against "so mighty and potent, as your Catholike Majestie, "she might as well go about to sustain heaven "on her shoulders, being neither *Alcides* nor "*Atlas*. The second is, for the consideration of "the necessitie which possesseth there the State of "*England*; hath no more in readines such num-"ber of Ships as were sometims maintained for "the protection and security of their Kingdom. "The third is, that the Kingdom of *England*, by care-"lesnes neglected, or by povertie omitted, to "have alwaies in readines; prepared, or practi-"sed Men, Arms, or provision, as all other "Princes have, to the end they may be a present re-"medy to all suddain Insurrections, which groweth "either at home or abroad. The fourth is, because "the desire of Innovation is proper to the King-"dom, whose minds do alwaies aspire after change; "and whosoever doth not observe former histories, "will judge that her seditious conspiracies, and every "other effect of a disturbed and moving mind, have "had their proper nest; being stirred up with consi-"derations, which being accompanied with the ordina-"ry disposition of the people to be alwaies attempting "of new things, may easily of a suddain, if it were as-"saulted, put the Realm into confusion; especially "when the Army of so mightie an enemie as your Ma-"jestie, shall present it self, whereby rebels may libe-

" rally discover their hearts without being chastised.
" So as this people being any way ill-affected, which
" meeting with their manner of disposition, may per-
" adventure easily give occasion, if your Majesty had
" no party in *England*, which you shall never fail off to
" some unlooked for action, if your Catholick Armies
" did but shew themselves. It being so ordinary a
" matter with that people, when they are masked with
" some great passion, either of hatred or disdain to-
" wards them that govern, that they will be ever ready
" to take all courses in hand that may be hurtful to
" him: Even so that *Tantanus* discontented with go-
" vernment of *Cajus Iberius*, brought in before his face
" the *Carthagenians*. First, the *English* in respect of
" their ancient greatness, have been more accustomed
" to molest others, then to be molested themselves; and
" when they shall see themselves overwhelmed, as it
" were with an innumeration of brave Souldiers and
" Captains, they will grow wonderfully astonied: even
" as that change of fortunes countenance is a terrible
" spectacle to those to whom this sight is unusual: for by
" that means *Greece* which was sometimes Empress of the
" whole East, fell suddenly into other mens hands; who
" of an Assaylant, became assayled. And lastly, though
" nature get thus much in behalf of them, that *England*
" be well furnished with Arms, men, victuals, and ships,
" and whatsoever else is necessary for the wars; yet
" (say I) all this is nothing, when the quality and con-
" dition is wanting, which giveth form and essence to
" all enterprises; which is mony: which the Kingdom of
" *England*, no less through the scarcity of Revenues, as
" by the charge of ordinary expences is brought unto;

"which they ſhall never be able to recover, by their "Trades and Commerce, if the uſe of the ſea be taken "from them: and therefore will never be able to ſup- "ply expence of a defenſive Army Royal, when it hath "ſcarcely enough to ſupply their own neceſſaries, eſ- "pecially againſt ſo great and magnificent a Prince as "your moſt Catholick Majeſtie, who embraceth with- "in the circuits of your Dominions, the whole Diame- "ter of the earthly Globe, and poſſeſſeth more land at "this day, then all the Monarchs and Republiques of "the world have: A moſt opulent Prince in Arms, "Men, Mony, Souldiers, Captains, Ships, Victuals, and "all other proviſion of war: and a Prince, who like "a Moderator, or Arbitrator, ſeemeth to hold in his "hands the bridle of Empire, both of the ſea and land. "And whereas it may be objected that the Gallies "which do you no ſervice in that expedition, being "veſſels of great conſequence in battels by ſea: your "enterpriſe of *Portugal*, and of the Iſland, if it did not "quite remove it; yet did it much abate the ſuperſti- "tious credulity of ours, that thoſe Veſſels are not "good at any time to paſs the Ocean withal; as if there "were no fair weather in that ſea in the Summer; or "that fair weather were abortive in ſhipping: there is "no doubt but that Gallies may ſecurely paſs, and ha- "zard themſelves in that Sea in the Summer, for three "moneths: And thoſe that will object the contrary, by "the overthrow of the ſea there, let them be contented "to obſerve well, that the ſame Anchor met not with "no inward, but outward occaſion, in the ſea of that "overthrow: For *Cæſar* ignorantly could not diſcern "the time of the Moon which was then in the full, and

being

being mistaken by reason of her too much humidity, doth use to disturb, not onely the Ocean, but all the coasts and the dominion shee holdeth of the salt waters. And therefore in respect of the great honesty and equity accompanying the cause; with it so honourable and godly life, as the planting the Christian faith and religion, no obstacle can be sufficient to stay the force of divine power, serving under the standard of Christ; and therefore most weak, and but a shadow shall all humane helpe bee which shall oppose it self against the will of the great Arbitrator. But such as are the pretentions of your Majestie over this Kingdom, and such the obligations wherein you stand bound for the recovery of your own, the title of a Grandfather and Predecessours of famous memorie; as there is no enterprise so peculiar and proper for you to undertake as this: for that you go not onely to possess your self of the right which you have to this Kingdom, but likewise to make your self the most famous King that ever was in the memory of all the Princes of the world; adding by this means unto the Crown of *Spaine*, a Kingdom so illustrous, so mightie, and so famous.

By the relation of the *Spanish* project, against this State of *England*, most Illustrious Prince, may well appear unto your Highnes, that the *Spaniard* himself well knows, that there is no way for the expectation of his further Greatnes; no great possession of the high Monarchy, which he himself alledgeth that he already enjoyeth, but the conquering of this Ile, and adding it to the Crown of *Spain*; and therefore, if he had any other means to attain to this, by him so violently

violently longed for, then by a peace: why ſhould not your Majeſtie think, that the peace hee means to make with your at this time, is for that purpoſe, and for no other intent? And therefore: my good Lord, I cannot, as one ſtanding upon the firm land, gaze upon the ſhipwrack of my Countrie, being ſo doubtfully toſſed, and floting in the dangerous ſea of diſſention, betwixt peace and war, with one that will make a peace with you, for no other end and purpoſe, but that hee may bee the better able to make warre hereafter againſt you. But to caſt out the laſt anchor hold of my ſelf, which is boldneſs and freeneſs of ſpeech to you (my moſt renoumed Soveraign) to prevent if I can theſe extream and certain dangers, wherein both your Self, your States, and glory of the Engliſh and Scotiſh names, are likely to be plunged, when the *Spaniards* ability ſhall be ſuch, as there ſhall bee no let, but his good nature, to inſult over you: which howſoever your Highneſs, or others, thinke contrary, will in four or five years, if he enjoy his *Indies* be brought to paſs. Surely, my gracious Soveraign, I am of opinion againſt *Phillip* of *Spaine*, in the behalf of my Countrie, as that noble Common-wealths man *Demoſthenes*, againſt *Phillip* of *Macedon* in behalf of the *Athenians*; which no doubt hath much affinity with our caſe at this time. For *Phillip* ſeeing whilſt he had war with *Athens* (at which he principally aimed) hee could never overcome the other Provinces of *Thebeans*, *Lacedemonians*, *Theſſalians*, *Thocians*, *Ointans*, and the reſt, and till they were overcome he could never get *Athens*, began to take another courſe: which was, to bribe with mony

and gifts, Councellours or Orators of that State to be of his ſide, and by that means to be ſecure from the forces of that Republique or Common-wealth, till he had, by one and one, overcome the reſt. But good *Demoſthenes* perceived him by and by, and warned the *Thebeans* of that Treaſon; but theſe traitors of *Phillips* faction being grown great in the Citie, by means of the bounty they had daily received for rewards of their treaſon; as alſo the *Athenians* were then, as we are now, not willing to hear of any warres or change to be brought againſt them; which alwaies theſe Traitors joyn with the multitude, in aſſuring them that *Phillip* of *Macedon* meant them no harm, was the onely cauſe that all the other Provinces aforenamed were overcome; but alſo the noble and ſtately Citie by him and *Antepator* his ſucceſſour. And therefore ſince that like examples, whilſt the world doth laſt, will bring forth like effects, I will be of *Demoſthenes* mind; if ſince we cannot ſhun the wars with *Spain*, either at this time, or hereafter, when he hath made himſelf more ſtrong, either by the conqueſt of his neighbours, or otherwiſe: that you ſhould begin with him whilſt you have the advantage of him: and then you ſhall by proof finde how profitable it will be unto you; when you muſt needs do a thing, to do it with a courage and cheerfulneſs, and foraſmuch as there is no man of another mind, but that we ſhall have the King of *Spaine*, by ſo much more our mighty enemy, the greater Princes ſuffer him to be. Oh why be we ſo backward, or why linger you oh noble King, the great Commander of the brave ſpirits of the *Engliſh* and *Scotiſh* Nation, to do that in reaſon and neceſſity you

ought?

ought? Our fathers, when they were Masters but of one part of the Ile, were never wont to fear any thing in matters of war, but if the skie should fall upon them, sailed over many a Sea to make their weapons glister in the bowels of other Kingdoms; being by the honesty of their actions, and nobleness of their courage assured. And shall your Majesty, by whose blessed arrival to this part of your Ancestors, and having brought home once again in your Ship of Union, our brethren and kinsmen, no less valiant then our selves, being descended from the bloud of our Ancestors, and turned from us by the iniquity of time, and dissentions of some mutinous persons of either part; which we must not account proceeded by consent of both people; neither measure the intents of great nations according to the notable wickedness of some particulars? Shall you I say, who hath renewed again the ancient fame of this Ile (by which, for Valour, for Men, for Munitions, for Engins, for Warre, no Prince under heaven can lightly compare) be doubtful to undertake a war to which you are so necessarily incited; as well for the glory of God, the advancement of Christian Religion in all parts; as also your particular safety, which can never be certain to You, nor us your posterity, but by the abatement of the Spanish greatness, by means whereof many murders, massacres, and rebellions have been made in Europe. No, no (my renoumed Soveraigne) be it far from your magnanimous mind, to harbour a thought so unworthy that vertue, that shineth so apparant in all mens eyes; but rather since the nature of the Countries, the inclination of the Subjects, and the valours

of the people, do ſeek to overcome the violence of the enemies, let them be ſeconded by the Kingly command, under which word, there is no queſtion of victorie. Your Predeceſſours of famous memory, undertook theſe warres upon diſcreet, and premeditated conſiderations; not onely chewed for many years together, but likewiſe digeſted by the experience of time, Concluſions of the *Spaniards* part of divers things againſt this State, and probability of many more dangers like to enſue, both againſt the people and country: And therefore (moſt renowned Soveraign) if the addition you adde in your own Greatneſs and Perſon, to this your right inheritance of *England*, be not ſufficient to alter the conſideration of your former policies, in my mind; you ought to be well adviſed, before you ſtray from the pathes of your Predeceſſours, who built their only ſafety upon the preſervation of the *Netherlands*, and abatement of the *Spaniards* Greatneſs, as by divers excellent reaſons, whereupon they undertook openly theſe wars, may appear. But perhaps it may be ſaid, that the perſon of the Prince doth alter the pretence of the enemy. I hope I ſhall need to ſay little on that point, to ſo highly wiſe, learned and judicious a Lord, as your Highneſs; eſpecially when it is apparant to your Majeſtie, that the *Spaniards* build their certain Greatneſs upon no one thing ſo much, as the ruin and deſtruction of this land, as by their foregoing projects appeareth. But moreover, if they could not love the Princes of their bloud, race, and kindred; as the King of *Naples*, *Cicily* and *Navarre*, whom they not onely depoſed from their Kingdomes but ſome of them from their lives, under no pretence of reaſon or juſtice, but onely thirſting

after

after bloud and Seigniories, I ſhall infinitely miſtruſt his regard of the ſafety of your noble and fortunate Iſſue. And if your Majeſty will go by precedent (which is moſt fit to moſt actions that do miniſter themſelves to men) and but examine how the Monarchy of *Spain* hath but raiſed himſelf to his Greatneſs, you ſhall no doubt perceive (by comparing time paſt, with that which is like to follow) the irrecoverable dangers you are like to fall into, by making peace with them, that for advantage will hold it Religion to break with you. And for that, from *Ferdinand* of *Aragons* time they have begun to render themſelves ſo fearful to their neighbours, which as it were yeſterday, your Highneſs may acquaint your ſelf with their unjuſt actions, which are freſh in memory to their unchriſtianlike wounds, given to many Chriſtian Princes, ſtill bleeding; whereby you may the better diſcern and diſtinguiſh them. For as *Ferdinand* himſelf, which was the root from whence their Princes ſprang, there was no King in his time more unjuſt, more cruel, or more bloudy, thirſting after bloud, and breach of faith with all Princes, with whom hee had to do; although they were his Couſen-germains, his brother in law, his Siſters and Neece; and indeed laid his foundation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy upon ſuch baſe and treacherous foundations: For *Charls* the fifth, how hee behaved himſelf in his time amongſt the Princes of Chriſtendom, I cannot more aptly refer your Majeſtie to a brief relation thereof, then by an Oration made by a worthy Gentleman, who had particularly acquainted himſelf with the accidents of that time, which he wrote, and dedicated to the two young Earles of

Embden long ſince. For *Phillip* the ſecond, what bloud hath hee cauſed to be ſhed both in *England*, *Portugal*, *France*, the *Netherlands* and *Ireland*, is it not known to all Chriſtian Princes? Beſides, the often ſeeking of the innocent bloud, of that moſt noble, and thrice renowned Predeceſſour of famous memory *Elizabeth*, Queen of this land, which if, ſo it were, no other witneſs of his Goatiſh and Mooriſh inclination (as there are thouſands) were it not enough to enroul and memorize him in the rank of unworthie and tyrannous Potentates? For *Phillip* the third, although hee be young, yet is hee a *Spaniard*: and whatſoever the wiſeſt of the world have ever thought of the nature and qualitie of a *Spaniard*, is apparant: For *Francis Guicciardin* (a man ſo ſufficient, as the very reckoning of his very worth and perfections would require a ſtory) ſaith of them. The Spaniſh Nation are covetous and deceitful, and where they bee at libertie, exceeding outragious, tyrannous, and very proud and inſolent. And *Andrew* . . a famous Senatour of *Venice*, ſaith of them; That they are unfaithful, ravenous, and the moſt unſatiable of all Nations: For where is it (ſaith hee) of all the parts of the world, where theſe infamous Harpies ſet their feet, which is not defiled with the foot-ſteps of moſt abominable vices; and yet the ſhot of their Piſtols do ſo dazel the eyes of many in this land, that they are not aſhamed to defend them to be the moſt noble, moſt faithful, and moſt honourable Nation in the world. Another writes of them; That they are loathſome Swin, theeviſh Owls, and bragging Peacocks: For (ſaith he) whoſoever would behold the lively protrature

'trature of them, without troubling himself with the 'overturning of *Martial* or *Terence*, let him but behold 'the grim speech of a stately *Spaniard*. By whom, most mightie Prince, I may well say, and according to truth, that the world of *America* was not so much unknown to the former ages, as their monstrous outragious, and new devised cruelties, which these diveliſh and tyrannous Spaniards have unhumanely practised amongst the simple and innocent people, as appeareth by *Don Bartholomew de la Casas* Bishop of . . . and other of their own Historiagraphers. And although my self, being a stranger, which have some time served against them, both in the Indies and else where, could say much of their cruelties, by relation of such their slaves as I have taken, yet for that my eyes have not seen them, I will forbear in modesty to charge them; onely I will relate, from the mouth of a true reporter, a worthy Gentleman of this Land, Sir *Erancis Drake*, one truth; that by that, your Majestie might be induced to beleeve the rest. He once talk-'ing with me of the *Indies*, told me, That he being 'in the South Sea, after he had taken his prize, he 'had thought to have ventured to have come home by 'the Northward, and stood his course to the Ile of '*Canes*, being 12 degrees of the North latitude, and 'from thence to *Aqua Palce*; upon the main, being '16 degrees, at one of the Port towns of the Citie of '*Mixico*; where going a shore, he found an old *Ne-'gro*, tyed in a chain of 20 yards long, which had 'been condemned by the justice of the place; for that 'sometimes being oppressed with too much labour, 'the poor old man would runne into the woods, and

absent

'abſent himſelf from his Majeſties work; his ſentence 'was, that he ſhould be whipped, with whips, till 'he was all raw and bloudy; and afterwards being 'tyed in a chain to be eaten with flies, which poor ſoul 'hee releaſed from that miſerable death, and took him 'away with him: And therefore oh *Turk*, oh *Scithians*, and '*Tartarians*, rejoyce yee now all, ſince now there is to 'be found at this day a Nation in Chriſtendom, which 'by the unhappy and curſed behaviour, do increaſe 'the hatred that men have born to the barbarous and 'ungracious cruelties. And therefore, moſt renowned Soveraign, I ſhould be ſorry, in regard of the premiſes, that you ſhould commit ſo great a fault in the government of the great and mighty Kingdoms, which is not ſufferable to a private Captain over a few ſouldiers, to ſay, *I do not think it*: ſo when hee hath by his own temerity, or fool-hardineſs, committed an action for want of due reſpect, to the ſubjects, undertaken that hath made him diſaſtrous, and unfortunate in his honour, and the times of his people, (which deſire rather to give them received Laws . .

. For the deſire of honour to advance States, and enlarge Kingdoms, is naturally grafted in the hearts of all Princes of noble ſpirits; and there was never any King, of a worthy and high courage, but deſired to leave to his poſterity the memorie of ſome noble and worthy action (as the *Armerican* world) by doing whereof, you ſhall not onely procrue ſafety to your ſelf, and thoſe that ſhall ſucceed you in your Royal Seat, but general happineſs to ſo many millions of people, which at this day ſit in darkneſs and the ſhadow of death; and is a thing ſo farre from diſcom-

all

mendation or reproach, as you ſhall be ſo qualified in all ſucceeding ages, with the moſt happy, moſt gracious, and moſt fortunate Princes of the world. But yet I do not deny, but Princes may have ſuch grounds and reaſons to truſt ſome private men, or forraign Princes, as being deceived by them, and they ſhould ſay, *I never would have thought it*, yet are not worthy of reprehenſion: as for example; That Prince ought not to bee blamed, that hath put in a Fortreſs ſome one Captain, or place, in a Countrey ſome one Prince, either of which have received goods or honours from him, and yet in the end is betrayed by them, and hereupon the knowledge thereof ſhould ſay, I would never have thought it, that ſuch a man ſhould have betraied me, that Prince is not to be blamed; as it happened to *Lewis Morre* Duke of *Millain*, who having committed the Caſtle of the Citie to one *Damerdine Cover*, whom he had ſo abſolutely failed, and made obliged to him by infinite graces and benefits; yet notwithſtanding was by the ſaid *Cover* betrayed to his perpetual diſhonour and infamie. This Duke was no way to bee blamed. As alſo your Majeſtie ought not to be reproved, who providing for every miſchief, is aſſailed by ſome ſtrange accidents, that was not poſſible for your Majeſtie, in judgement or councel to foreſee, or prevent: as being not poſſible with reaſon to foreſee a thing, which of it ſelf is a thing without reaſon. As for example, was that moſt grievous accident of the powder, and other munition, prepared to be ſent to diverſe places before the Caſtle gate of the ſaid Citie, which took fire, and was burnt by lightning from heaven when the weather was fair and

cleer, whereby afterwards ensued to the State so many losses & discommodities: upon this occasion, if the Captain of the Castle should have said, *I had never thought that this weather would have brought so great and unfortunate a chance to me*, hee had deserved no reproof at all. But if before your Majesties eyes, it be apparant, that a manifest known enemy to the State, who as *Demosthenes*, said, hates the very Religion of *Athens*, who hath not onely long thirsted after the Seigniorie of your Kingdom, in his secret designs; but likewise by open force of fire and sword hath assailed them; If you will trust such an one, and after upon his breaking say, *You would not have believed that the King of Spain would have dealt so with you*: Doubtless (renowned Soveraigne) the world will not fail to taxe you with such carelesnes and improvidence, as I hope shall never have any affinity with your most Excellent Majestie, or any other of your Royal Off-spring, that shall sway the Scepter of this noble Isle. And therefore (my gracious Lord) in my judgement, you ought to do in this, so great a matter of State, as concluding a peace with so dangerous enemies as the Spanish Nation, as good and wise Carpenters seem to do in substantial buildings, which is; to make a sure foundation, lest by aspiring mind or breach of the enemie you be overthrown. And whereas he saith in the foregoing project, that hee hath right and good title to the Crown of *England*, by vertue of his Grandfather and Predecessours (which I know to be otherwise) yet contrarily can I prove your Majestie, by the vertue of your Grandfather of famous memory *Henry* the 7th, to bee as rightful Heir to all the firm land of the *Indies*, as the King of *Spain* is

to the Iſlands of *Cuba*, *Jamaica* and *Hiſpaniola*, with the reſt of the Iſlands of *Lucaites Grante*, and *Antile*: and for that it is not inconvenient fully to take notice, and underſtand how theſe Kings intitles themſelves and their Succeſſors to the right and Signiories of the *Indies*, I have thought good to ſet down my opinion, how many waies they do, or may take th ir claim: And firſt by diſcovery; ſecondly, by the Popes gift; thirdly, by conſent of the people; fourthly, by conqueſt and conſent. So as if neither of theſe be able to prove or give a good and ſufficient title (or at leaſt ſuch a one as may bar you and other Princes that will, to inhabite in thoſe parts) I know no reaſon why your Majeſtie ſhould not do as he hath done; that is, to poſſeſs as much as you can of thoſe Heathen Countries; eſpecially where the *Spaniard* is not feared, nor hath no command: whereby you might not onely propagate the Chriſtian faith amongſt thoſe Pagans and Infidels, as you are bound to do, as much as you can; but a golden world to the Crown of *England*: whereby you be more enabled, as well to undertake a forraign war againſt the enemy of the Chriſtian name; as alſo to make your State the more ſtrong by the *Indian* treaſures, againſt ſuch of your neighbours as ſhall envie your Highneſs. And therefore to come to this Title: If he claim his intereſt by poſſeſſion and firſt Diſcovery, (which doubtleſs muſt be the ſtrongeſt title that he can challenge) then your Majeſtie hath as much title for all the firm land of the Indies, as he hath for theſe Iſlands before named. As for proof of this, the Captains of *Henry* the 7th, being *Sebaſtian Cabot*, and his companions, diſcovered the Iſland of the *Indies*,

on the north part of the *Indies*, from 60 degrees, coasting the north latitude; the very year before *Christian Columbus* discovered the high land of *Dania*, on the south part of the *Indies*; which was the first day that ever the *Spaniards* saw the main, and took possession of that new Discovery in the behalf of *Henry* the 7, and his successours their Lord and Master. So as if first Discovery and Possession be his Title, your Majestie preceeding him in that said Title, must necessarily preceed him in the right thereof. If he claim it by the gift of Pope *Alexander* the sixth, then it must be argued whether the said Pope had power to give it; yea, or no; if not, then the gift is void in it self: If yea, he must prove it either by Divine or Human Arguments; for Human he cannot, for that no way belonged to him, or any other Christian Prince or Potentate, at that time; nor were so much as ever heard of, before that present Discovery of *Columbus*, upon which the gift was made in the year of grace 1492. All things never known to him, or his Ancestors, can no way of right belong to him or them; so as not belonging to him, directly or by circumstance, hee had no right to give or dispose thereof either in present or future, and thus for human. For Divine Arguments; if he say he gave them as Christs Vicar, whereby he may dispose of Kings or Kingdoms, he must prove that authority by the word of God, or else wear not bound to beleeve him, or think his gift of any value. As for example, if hee be but Christs servant here on earth, he must challenge to himself no more prerogative then his Master took on him whilst hee was on earth, for if he do, it is a great token of pride and arrogancie. And our

Saviour

Saviour being but requeſted to make a lawful diviſion of a certain inheritance betwixt one and his brother, refuſed to do it, ſaying, *Who made me a Judge over you:* as alſo he confeſſed openly to *Pilate*: That his *Kingdom is not of this world.* Why then doth the Pope, who acknowledgeth himſelf to be no better then his ſervant, take upon him the giving of ſo many Kingdoms of this world. But the Pope ſay, they gave *Ireland* to *Henry* the 2, and his ſucceſſours; and indeed they did ſo in word, but when had he it? when he had faſt footing in it, and when *Dernitius* the King of *Eemſter* had made the King of *England* his Heir. But for all that donation, had not the Kings of this land, by the ſharpneſs of the ſword more prevailed, then by this gift, the Popes donation had ſtood in little ſtead; neither did the reſt of the Iriſh Kings admit or allow of the Popes Donation; for, if they had, they would never have rebelled ſo often againſt this Crown. But to conclude this point; though we confeſs, that the Popes have done this; or that; yet it is no good argument, in my opinion, to ſay that they did it, and therefore it was lawful, unleſs they could ſhew they did it rightfully. But the Popes gift of the Weſt-Indies, may well be compared to the Sermon of Judge *Molineux* his Chaplain in Queen *Maries* days, who would make it appear, by a lively text out of the Scripture to his Pariſhioners, what a lying knave the divel was; and for his Text, he took the place where the divel took Chriſt, and carryed him up to the mountain, from whence he ſhewed him all the Kingdoms of the world; and told him, if he would

fall down and worſhip him, he would give them all 'unto him. My Maſters (quoth he) by this you 'may well perceive what a lyar he is, for he had no 'more right to have given him theſe Kingdoms (if 'he would have fallen down and worſhipt him,) 'then my ſelf, that am now in the Pulpit. If I 'ſhould ſay to you all now; Sirs, if you will all fall 'down and worſhip me, before I go out of the 'Church, I will give every man his Copie-hold for 'ever; which if I ſhould do, I ſhould give you your li-'vings in words: But my Maſters (quoth hee) 'that ſit there below to whom they belong, would 'take them from you again: And therefore (ſaith 'he) if he had given all theſe Kingdoms to Chriſt, 'the Kings of the earth, to whom by right they did 'pertain, would never have ſuffered him to have 'injoyed them. And ſo for that. -- *For the earth is the Lord, and all that dwell therein hee founded and prepared it*, as in the Pſalmiſt: and ſo conſequently, neither the Popes, nor the divels, do diſpoſe to whom they pleaſe. The copie of which fooliſh donation of the Popes, truely tranſlated out of the original, hath been delivered to your Majeſtie long ſince, and (I hope) peruſed before this time. To prove that he hath no general conſent of all the people and Nations of the *Indies*, appeareth moſt evidently, by this reaſon, for that no *Spaniard* farther inhabiteth Northward then *Florida*, where they have but two little Forts or Villages, the one called S. *Auſtine*, the other S. *Helena*: All the reſt of that huge tract, whoſe infiniteneſs is ſuch, (as no mortal tongue can expreſs, nor eye hath ſeen,) do

they

they themselves inhabite, except some few of them not so much as think there is another world but those which dwell upon the edges of the shore, that sometimes see both us, the *French*, the *Dutch*, and the *Spaniard*, when we come a fishing, but are not able to distinguish of us, but think us al one people: then how can we imagine, that these people have freely given themselves to the Spanish obedience, and acknowledge him for their Lord and King, when they never so much as heard that there was such a man or Nation. Again, from *Capi culli formia*, al the land that runneth and maketh the strange of *Anian*, and the Netherlands thereof, whose bounds and limits are never discovered; the *Spaniard* hath not so much as once seated himself to make himself known, whereby there might bee any likelyhood that they had acknowledged him for their Soveraign. And for us to beleeve that the *Spaniard* is Lord of such, whom he hath never seen nor known, nor they him, were a manif st sign of a strong faith in us. And there were no way for any man to make me beleeve Miracles sooner, then by making me beleeve this: for after the belief of this, I should never doubt of any miracle, though he should tell me a thousand in a day: So that if this title come not by consent of all in general, he neither ought to write himself Lord of the whole Indies, nor debar other Christians from conquering or trading in those parts where the Spaniard hath neither residence nor Seigniory, nor command. If he challenge right by conquest and consent, then must he claim no more, then he hath by conquest and consent obtained

tained. As for example, all that part of the West-Indies, which at this day is ſcatteringly inhabited by the Spaniards and Portugals, is almoſt contained in two Tropicks, excepting the two ſmall Villages of Saint *Auguſtin* and *Helena* in *Florida*, the Province of new *Biſcay* Northwards, and five Villages Towns neer the River of *Plate*, called *Sancto Sprinto*, Saint *Anna*, the Citie of *Aſcenſion*, Saint *Fee* and *Fuvirman*, lyeth half way betwixt the mouth of the River of *Plate*, and the Mine of *Poloſie*, and in the South Sea beyond the Tropick, in the Kingdom of *Chelix*, the Towns or Villages of *Coquenda Perſco*, Saint *Fago la impe: villa del Lugo*. And therefore, if the *Spaniards* have nothing to do, any further; either to the Northward or to the Southward; what reaſon hath he to forbid any Nation to conquer or dwell there? But if hee ſhould admit you, I think it not convenient that your Majeſtie ſhould be ſo ſatisfied, for ſo ſhould you do your ſelf, and other Chriſtian Princes, great wrong: for his Towns and Caſtles are ſo devided, and ſuch maſſes of land and Kingdom betwixt them, which he hath no right, nor dare to enter as being duely conſidered by your Majeſtie, hee ought not to claim no more, then he ought to claim the Kingdom *France*, becauſe his Fort of *Graveling* is of one ſide, and South *Arabia* on the other, *France* being in the midſt between them, or to claim of *France*, becauſe his Frontiers in *Italy* bound it on the one ſide, and *Spain*, on the other: or to claim the Iſland of the *Venetians*, and the *Turks* in *Levant*; for that *Sicilia* and *Sardinia*, and a few others belong to him, that ſtands in the ſea:

sea: Or claim all the Islands or Shoars in *Barbarie* for that he hath a Castle or two in the *Straits*, and another in *Libia*. These Countries they never lay claim to, because they are in the eye of the Christian world; which would make us rise up in Arms against them for their foolish arrogancy, if they should pretend it: But in the unknown parts, which have been familiar unto us; whose light by the iniquity of the time, and troublesome wars in these parts, have to us been hidden, although to the Ancient well known, where they began their foolerie. Betwixt the Castle of *Argive* in *Libia*, and the Island of *Macoa* in the river of *Canton*, in the Kingdom of *China*; the foolish *Portugals* say all is theirs, when many a hundred Kings (as absolute and powerful in regard of people, as any King in these parts) dwelleth betwixt, and admit the *Portugals* by way of petition or bribes, to dwell in some place by the Sea side, and traffique with them; neither dare they lay claim to any Kingdom, but onely to such Fortresses, Factories, and Villages, on the Sea side, as perforce and favour of the Island they are permitted to dwell in, as most excellently appeareth by answer of *Charls* the fifth, made unto the Embassadours of *Portugal*, *anno* 1522, when they came to require and beseech him, that his subjects the *Spaniards*, might not trade nor commerce, as then they did, in the conquest or navigation of the *Portugals*; who after a most peremptory and noble answer of his part, told them; he knew no reason, neither would he suffer them, that his sub-

"jects should be prohibited freely, to pass into any "Country where the hope of gain offereth it self: "and that if the *Portugals* in the cause of their Trade "should do any violence to any of his people, ei-"ther in their persons or goods, he would be reven-"ged neerer home, meaning upon the Kingdom of "*Portugal*. With which answer, at that time, the *Lusitans* were forced to depart. Which answer, if it should please your Majestie to return upon the *Castilians* themselves, at this time, I know no rea-son how it can any way be bettered, having so good a president, as their own King against the *Portugals*, upon the same subject. But for the *Portugals*, where all their strength is seated, I mean upon the coast of *Malubar*, where they have more Forts and Castles then in all *India* besides; the Kings do so pen and lock them up in their Garrisons and Fortes, as they can have nothing the Countrie yeelds eth, but by their friendship procured by yearly bribes. As for example, to the King of *Cathaie*, they pay an yearly tribute 256000 Reis: to the King of *Pimenta*, . . Reis, to the mother of the King of *Pimenta* yearly 36000 Reis; to the King of *Pargnan* yearly 72000, to the King of *Manfata* yearly 72000 Reis. To *Carta Babua*, the proper name of a man of account upon the coast, an yearly tribute of 42000 Reis: to the *Teratates*, which are brethren and Kings, an yearly tribute of 72000 Reis. All which sums or tribute, are imposed upon the King and Custome of Goods, brought from these parts. As for their credit and reputation amongst

these Heathens, it is so small, either for fear they have of them, or love they bear to them; that, when we, and the *Hollanders* pay no custome for goods bought and sold there, they make the *Portugals* pay 30 *per* hundred, we going free before their faces, and they paying before ours.

By this, your Majestie may well perceive, what base account the Princes in those parts make of them there; and yet these vain-glorious Woodcocks, will be very angry with us, if we will not beleeve; when they say, that all the East *Indies* is theirs, and they have conquered it. In self manner (most renowned Soveraign) stand the Kings of the West *Indies*, with the *Spaniards*, both in the South sea, upon the Kingdom of *Chely*, *Reta*, *Peru*, and others; as at this time is apparant by the Kings of *Chely*, who hath with in this few years beaten down the *Spaniard*, and won from them the Town of *Imperial*, wherein was wont to be placed and maintained, one of the greatest Garrisons of the South Sea; and not onely razed it to the ground, but likewise kild and driven the *Castilians* quite from them. Even so, upon the East and North part of the *Indies*, both upon the Coast of *Brazil*, with all the firm land upon the *Indies* from *Parabia* to *Cartagene*, the gulf of *Vraba*, the gulf of *Mexico*, and all alongst the Coast of *Cahana*, even to their Forts in *Florida*, they are in continual wars, with the Kings and peoples of those lands. And surely under your Highnes pardon, I am confident of this opinion, that it hath been a main policy of the Kings of *Spain*, for

these many years, to keep us in continual wars one with another in these parts; or if not, to encourage us himself, whereby being forced to look to our home defences, wee might not have means to discover these his invasions abroad, whereby he puts a mask before all the Princes eyes of Europe. And therefore since he is now laid open, and by no Nation so much as by your Majesties subjects of this land; I hope, for the prevention of future mischief against this State, as for other honourable respects, and prevailent Reasons, in challenging of that which is your own; or at least as much yours as his; you will not bee unmindful; which doubtless will not tend onely to the enlighting of many souls, which to this day have sate in the shadow of death, but likewise lay a ground (as before said) for the safety and preservation of your States, Glorie, Person and Posterity, in dispite of the Spanish treacheries in the time to come, which otherwise by no means, by the wit of mortal man can be prevented, as upon my life, by circumstances I will make apparant.

But least this field of reasoning whereinto I have walked bee too tedious unto your Highness, I will briefly end; referring my self to Argument with any one, against this mischievous and poysonous peace with *Spain*, which I do see, cannot but prove very fatal to your Majestie and Common-wealth. And though I bee not called, yet considering I am your subject, I cannot forbear, in respect of my great and loyal affection to your Majestie, the Prince

with

with the reſt of the noble Iſſue, and my native Country, I cannot but preſume to ſpeak of ſuch things, which I think now fit to be conſidered; eſpecially at this time; even as *Mercarie Gataner*, Chancellour of *Spain*, did againſt the peace that was concluded betwixt *Francis* the firſt, and *Charls* the Emperour his Maſter; for he ſeeing, that the Emperour was diſpoſed to make peace with the ſaid King, and to ſet him at liberty, and that the *Vice-roy* of *Napels*, and all other the Lords of the Councel tended to the ſame, and although he knew, as I do now, that his councel would not be accepted, yet failed he not to ſpeak what he thought, but likewiſe refuſed, being great Lord Chancellour of *Spain*, to ſign the Articles, which he defended with moſt excellent reaſons, which reaſons are well delivered, and with much gravity of ſpeech by *Quiccardine* in the oration of the ſaid *Gataner*. But this event made it known, that the counſel of *Gataner* was moſt noble, moſt juſt, and grounded as well upon the high wiſdom, as great zeal to the love and good of his Country. For as ſoon as the King was at liberty, all the *Spaniards* wonderful hopes that they expected of this peace, and all the *French* Kings great promiſes to them vaniſhed into ſmoke, according to the opinion of that worthy Gentleman. And I know no reaſon (moſt noble Soveraign) that I being your ſubject, as hee was the King of *Spaines*, and loving you and my Courtry, as much as ever he did his, and having a ſubject of the ſame quality, to fear, as did them, although I may well ſay, as

much more danger to us by the *Spaniards*, if our peace be not built upon a ſure foundation, then it could any way be unto them by the French. But to ſpeak my opinion, make what Articles you will, and let them bee guilded over with the faireſt ſhew, either they, or thoſe of their Faction (if you have any about you) can deviſe; unleſs theſe four be granted on theirs part to you, you can never make any ſure peace with them: or at leaſt ſuch a peace, as if he have the mind to break he wil have the advantage "of you. And *Phillip Comines* ſaith, That for the "many concluſions that hee hath ſeen in his time in "the affaires of State, that it were inexcuſable folly "for a Prince, if he were able for to prevent it, to "put himſelf under the power of another. 1 That ſubjects may have free acceſs to the *Indies*, either to traffique, or Plant, where the Spaniard have neither Conqueſt, Signiorie, nor Tribute. 2. That he do pull down all Inquiſition whereſoever your people ſhall reſort in all his Dominions, and that the Cuſtomes be reduced to an ancient order. 3. That he ſhall never come with a main Army of Ships into theſe Seas, under colour of chaſtiſing the *Hollanders*. 4. That it ſhall be as lawful for your Subjects to ſerve the States in wars againſt them, as it ſhall be to ſerve them againſt the States; theſe things accorded, your peace may be ſafe, otherwiſe not.

A ſhort

A short view taken of Great Brittaine, and Spaine.

HIs Majestie now is of more power then any his Predecessours, First, because our addition of dominion *Ireland*, is reduced to a more absolute state of obedience, and increase of revenue then heretofore. The footing wee had in *France*, was rather a greatness of trouble to us, then of strength; it was alwaies in division; it held us alwaies in continual flux of treasure and bloud, we never attempted in the Front, but that attempted us in the Rear, which did both distract our Armies, and aggravate our charge: It is a Territory so separate from us by nature, as wee could not advantage upon it, either for offences or relief, without the access of difficulty and charge that a State must undergo, when it runs the necessity of such an undertaking by sea, where the war was bent upon a great Continent, a populus Nation, a plentiful Countrey, and intire in its self, and that can be succoured without passing the Seas: In these things we found such disadvantage, as have been the undoing of our Expeditions in stead of departure of this broken Dominion we had in *France*, Majestie hath brought another whole Kingdom to *England*, undivided from us in seat; from whence we have these benefits. The backe door that was open in the assistance of our enemies, both to offend us, and divert our attempts from them, is now open to us, and his Majestie hath the key of it; it saveth

veth us the money and the men that we were forced to employ in a ſecond Army for the withſtanding the invaſion on that ſide: and not ſaves it us onely, but renders it, to beſtow in undertakings of profit, which we were wont to ſpend upon Defences. We have another valiant Nation to aſſiſt us, whoſe ſervice in Low-Countrie wars hath often, and alwaies, given this teſtimony of their affection and faithfulneſs, even in Queen *Elizabeths* time; that in every National quarrel between us and others (which hath often happened, and very remarkeable betwixt us and the *French*) they have voluntarily and bravely ſided with us, making the danger common both to themſelves and us; which was drawn out but particularly againſt the *Engliſh*. The joyning of *Scotland* hath made us an intire Iſland, which by nature is the beſt fortification, and the moſt capable of all advantages of ſtrength, that by Art can be added unto nature; whereby we may at one and the ſame time be able both to undertake any action abroad, and defend our ſelves at home, without either much danger, or great coſt. Secondly, by reaſon his Majeſtie hath the neighbourhood of the powerful nation by ſea, that now is in the world, at his devotion: a people by nature more worthy of credit with us then any other; the uſe of whoſe neighbourhood our own hiſtories will commend unto us, if we enquire of the ages paſt, even then when they wanted that power and knowledge in their induſtry, which they now have, as well in matters of peace as war, the memories of thoſe times will tell us, that we ſeldome

dome undertook any great thing without them; in ſo much as our loſs of *France*, may probably be in part imputed to the breach we ſuffred in their friendſhip: and though they were then of the ſame Religion with *England*, as likewiſe now they are, yet the preſent condition that we do both of us ſtand in, for point of Religion, doth place us in an eſtate of better aſſurance with them, then the condition of thoſe times did; for then conſidering no main National ſeparation in the Church, Religion was but a common bond unto them, and inclined them to particular ſide, where now it hath the motive in it to make defence with, againſt an oppoſite Church, in ſuch a Nation, as hath drawn both of us into one and the ſame cauſe in quarrel, as well of policie, as of Religion: And laſtly, their Army is the beſt Military School of world, from whence our Land-ſervices may be ſufficiently appointed, at leaſt [illegible] Officers.

Now for the hearts of our people, and the wealth of our Kingdom (though it may be ſome of his Majeſties il affected ſubjects could bee willing we ſhould diſtruſt our own ſtrength, when we receive theſe two points into our conſideration) yet for the firſt; the occaſion, whereof they have derived from our difference in Religion, I may ſay the wrath of God hath been evident againſt them, in the confuſion of their plots (One thinks) it ſhould bee a horrour to them, for to think of attempting any farther that way; for thoſe of them that have made a covenant with bloud, wee ſtand not either in fear or need of

their numbers, but we may both ſpare and ſuppreſs them: And far be it from me to think, that many men of thoſe that hold no communion in the Church with us, ſhould give other Nations the cauſe to ſay, that in *England* are the falſe men, that take up Gods weapon againſt him, and their own weapons againſt themſelves, in favour of a forraign Ambition, that makes the pretence of Religion but a port-hole to lay his Artillery out at, or his ſcaling ladder to aſſault by. Now the ſecond point touching the wealth of the Kingdom, if I ſhould call the Councel of *Spain* it ſelf to give judgement in the cauſe, I ſhould need no better ſentence to condemn their opinions who think the King of Great *Britaine* poor; their Maſter knows it well enough, he ſhall find it otherwiſe, whenſoever hee ſhall undertake to attempt us, or wee them.

Now for *Spain* his Majeſtie there, though accounted the greateſt Monarch of Chriſtendom; yet his eſtate being enquired throughly, his roor will be found a great deal too narrow; for the top of his Dominions are ſo far in diſtance aſunder, as they cannot give relief time enough one to another upon an alarum; which is the reaſon he is more powerful to aſſault then defend, and therefore are compelled to have continual Garriſons of that charge he is unable to maintain: he hath more to do with ſhipping then any other Prince, and yet hath few men at his devotion, but by extreme charge, and thoſe of worſt ſorts; his poverty hath therefore appeared in the mutenie of his Low Gountry Armie, for want of

of pay, which was great cauſe of his ill ſucceſs there; and I cannot ſee how his eſtate can be much better now then it was. For though it be true, that his charge is ſomewhat leſs; yet it is likewiſe true, that his Subſidies in *Spain* be alſo diminiſhed; as well in reſpect of inſupportableneſs, as of indiſpoſition of his Revenues out of the *Indies* decaied: And indeed but for his *Indies*, he were the pooreſt Prince in Chriſtendom. Now it ſerves the better for the finding his weakneſs or ſtrength, to iniquire whether he be able to ſtand upon the termes of defiance, and yet hold his *Indies*, I think not: for his Majeſtie of Great *Brittain*, joyning with the States of the United Provinces, is of power to raiſe Armadoes, the one to block up *Spain*, the other the *Indies*; the leaſt ſucceſs that may be hoped for out of this enterpriſe, the cutting off his return would begger him: the fear of this project was the thing that ſtopped his Greatneſs to the United Provinces, when hee departed with his pretence of Soveraignty to them: and that fear is an Ague he is not yet cured of. This is a right deſign, and a great one, ſuch a one, as I wiſh we had the treaſure, and valiant bloud of our Anceſtors to beſtow upon; for the expence whereof we have nothing to ſhew now, but two poor Iſlands *Jarſey* and *Garnſey*. And to ſay the truth in that caſe, if all the Iſlands or Lands that belong unto the Crown of *England*, were offered to his Majeſtie, I ſhould not give my advice to receive them, much leſs to conquer them. Now for the diſpoſition of the Low Courtry men, I aſſure my ſelf there can-

not be a thing more desired, then they to joyn with his Majestie in any understanding, especially in this: for they are sorry they understood the King *Spains* weakness so little in Queen *Elizabeths* time, when her Majestie so much affected their joyning with her; and that now they know it, his Majestie being greater in power, will yet suffer such an enemy to all Christian Princes, chiefly to those of his Majesties Religion to creep into his bosome: For all the greatness he hath, he holds by the curtesie of his Majesty, (and to that end Courts it:) he knows he were undone else. To conclude, I will infer some of the Reasons, that perswade to the undertaking of his design, the policy of *Spain* hath troden more bloudie steps then any State of Christendom; look into his Treaties, and his Negotiations of his Ministers abroad, you shall find as much falshood in them, as bloud in the other: He never paid debt so truely, as those he imposed in corrupting of the Ministers of other Princes; He holds league with none, but to have neerer access to do him harm: a Match in kindred shall not it when he apprehends his advantage: He disturbes all Christendom with his Alarums and Armadoes yearly; and yet doth less hurt to Infidels and Pirats then any, unless it be to get wherewithal to arm himself the better against other Christian Princes; and he hath an ambition to the whole Empire of Christendom. These are motives wherein all Christian Princes are interessed, so as with reason they cannot oppose the design, nor will (I think the most of them) hee hath brought himself into such

ſuch an hatred with them. Let us, between his Majeſtie and the United Provinces, conſider how the particular cauſes of both Nations do importune us both to the undertaking thereof. Who hath been ſo thirſty of our bloud as *Spain*? And who hath ſpilled ſo much as he? Who hath been ſo long an enemy? And who hath corrupted ſo many of our Nation as *Spain*? And that all with the help of gold, which by reaſon of the neglect of this Deſign he doth ſtill enjoy, temping our weak ones, and our falſe ones withal. Would you find a Traitor on a ſuddain? *Balaams Aſs* will tell you where, at the Spaniſh Embaſſadours dore: And when? when they come from Maſs, and otherwiſe. When to? when they Match with us. For his malice is ſo great he cannot hide; nor will God (I hope) ſuffer it. Yet let us examine in reaſon: now if we be ſo charitable as to forget what is paſt, whether we may promiſe our ſelves aſſurance of his amity for the time to come or not? Becauſe peace with a true neighbour is a condition to be embraced, nothing more certain then the contrary. We cannot promiſe it his ambition to the Empire, ſo long as he holds the *Indies*, ſhall never die. The United Provinces is an Object, which though he hath an eye to, yet he likes not. What other thing ſoever we communicate with him in, we ſhall never be aſſured of him (ſuch is the nature of the Religion) ſo long as we differ in matter of faith, he knows very well the peril he ſtands in, if hee be attempted by his Majeſtie and the United Provinces. Conſider what ſuggeſtions theſe are to

keep him thinking upon; and imagin then, what his own part will prompt him to do when he sees a time for it. He then to the end hurts, that he may not be prevented by the Enterprise. Now of the fitness and honour of it, to bee in that undertaking of his Majestie, who is the greatest Islander in Christendom, and therefore a Navie most proper to him: He is a Defender of the Faith, as well in understanding, learning and godliness, as in title; therefore in the planting of the true Church, there is a sacred work, that even by office, as it were, belongs unto him: He is of a great liberal mind, the *Indies* will affoord him means to exercise it. These Consideration, and the great multitude of his subjects, do seem to invite him: and in every part, considerably in the Design, we may find something to perswade us, that it seems to be a kind of offer, both in Religion, Policy and Nature, preferred unto his Majestie; as the Prince for maintaining of it.

F I N I S.